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J. C. GARLINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

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NEW YORK LETTER.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS ON PROGRESS AND POSSIBILITIES.

Young Men Shoulder the Burdens of Business—Our Agricultural Advantages as Viewed by a Visitor—Wagon Roads—The Snow.

Editor Laurens Advertiser:

The face of your paper shows progress, as in various ways it appears in these days. It is only a few years ago since untraveled Northerners would, in a sort of patronizing way, speak of the "New Departure of the South," as if it was due to the few carpet-baggers who were left there when war was over. How much of this is due to the new necessities of the people there, and how little to that small remainder of a not very important part of the soldiers who went into the Southern states you can best judge. Clearly it was the necessities of the case which gave the start,—the removal of the "uncertain negro" labor which seemed to require that the white man should go afield to hold the plow or drive, and started the young men into business, to trades and to labor generally, with the result which you certainly appreciate as your own achievement.

It was at the time when the tide was fairly started to flow in the direction of restoration, after the days of political misrule when I was for some time in your state. An element I noticed at the time, and which I scarcely ever mentioned in the press was the young men, the poor young men, sons of the formerly wealthy ones who came in from the country to work; putting manfully on their shoulders the burden of business life and into their hands the implements of labor.

I was informed that here was the point of the "New departure." With little or no capital—some brains and much necessity to earn their living, and retrieve fortune they set about the task. The percentage of this class of young men is too low with us, as it is with you, very likely. I was not able in my too short stay in the South, to learn how far the young woman become real helpers in the up-building of your goodly region.

It is fair to conclude that they do their share. The class of women more advanced in years I saw to be refined and cultured generally, and helpful no doubt.

To mention just here how to my observation all that upper portion of Georgia and the Carolinas, you call the Piedmont section, seems inviting to labor and investment. Climate soil, and to one from this part where for five months of the year frosts look up, the South for every kind of tillage, appears most favorable. Of the 312 working days of the year I judge there is scarcely any in which something of farm work may not be performed there. How generally the people are handicapped by lack of some money to make the crops and improve the lands I do not know. Up here I have noticed that a man with a will and a dollar axe, regards himself equipped to begin farm making and in spite of rocks and unfavorable climate, with years enough granted, will become a thrifty Yankee farmer. I notice much is said in your newspapers concerning new rail roads and of bonding towns and building them.

A suggestion regarding the importance of maintaining good wagon roads as helping to develop a country, will not be out of place here. It may be specially considered as it is a matter of personal experience and observation. We find here, that lands are more or less valuable and towns most prosperous that are reached by good highways. Now and then I notice complaint is made of your road Commissioners. I never observed any marks of engineering, nor thorough road building, where I travelled in the South.

The two most miserable days I spent in the South were in travelling from Greenville up to Cesar's Head in the early spring time. It was not the hills our team had to climb, it was the depth of mire and rut into which we descended and the rocks and hummocks over which we climbed all the weary way.

I recall the affliction with a sense that we were wronged by a new sort of public highway news. The toll gate which swung from one end of a whiskey still house somewhere

up in Hendersonville County, at which we paid fifty cents for the shaking up we had received from turnpike company is not forgotten, and I have puzzled my brains since, which was the greater wrong, the Government taxing the farmers up there for turning their corn into transportable stuff for the gate man compelling people to pay the fifty cents toll.

And we were travelling over the best roads as my companion assured me. But that is all past so far as I am concerned, and forgiven, and I am now quite cured of the bruises then received.

I shall add, that ever since I passed a couple of winters in the upper portion of your State, I have tried to explain to people here, asking after the South, why it is that in the bright sunny South with so many advantages, the general appearance of farms and village homes is not as tasteful and inviting as those of the same class with us.

I think I am not wrong in telling them that the labor, and pains are not expended as generally as it is here. It is the rule here that the mechanic from the shop after his ten hours at the bench, finds time morning and evening to plant, and beautify his small or large plot. So with many of the merchants and some of the men of professions. Trees for beautifying, and fruit bearing are placed in order to adorn, and every one adds charm money value to the place. I know how it is, you carry your houses to the trees if you have any. We take the trees to the yards and the streets and make shady the whole village. Climate and nature can do much. Supplemented with labor almost all things are possible.

While writing this letter to-day (March 1.) I have a great many times by contrast of what is before us, thought of our very fine climate. It began here thirty-six hours ago to snow, and the snow, by winds continuing all this time to be heaped into drifts ten feet high, at points obstructing the whole of Railroad travel between this place and New York city 88 miles distant. I just came up from our depot, before which in a continuous line over a dozen "dead locomotives" so-called when they are frozen up on track and are immovable.

Under these engineers were building fires of cotton waste and oil to thaw them. No mails for two days past. I tell you of this so that you may more fully appreciate your fine climate.

Yet with this favoring you, somehow it is that we keep abreast and where the hand of labor is the instrument certainly lead. This is not said boastfully, but suggestively.

Once the reply might have been, this, because of slave labor, a kind difficult to manage.

No matter if this was, or is, the cause there are changes working in your industrial system, which tend to reduce the great overgrown plantations, and in their stead multiply the number of lesser farms to the advantage of the South as a whole.

With this, the average farmer will come to appreciate the importance of his part of the work which dignifies and enriches. There will be encouragement too, to the sons and daughters as they see the New South out blossoming the old in the hands of industry, with old time chivalrous spirit none the less.

Port Jervis N. Y. P. W.

Six years ago a most diabolical murder was committed in Toledo. A little girl ten years old witnessed the act, from the effects of which she became crazed. Efforts to restore her to reason were futile, and suddenly on being brought face to face with the perpetrator of the crime, the girl fainted and on recovering was in her right mind.

So far as appropriations go, the difference between the Congo and Mississippi Rivers is as four million is to five thousand.

The Grand Jury found no bill against the engineer who was running the engine at the late railroad disaster near Greer's.

Three of the celebrated "Bald-Knobs," whose desperate exploits are familiar to readers of the Advertiser, will be hung on May 13th, in Missouri.

VERY LIKE THE DEVIL.

A Queer Looking Baby with Horns and Tail said to be Alive in Cleveland.

[From the New York Herald] CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 14.—The dime museum managers are headed for this city. The whole town is talking of a remarkable child said to have been born of Polish parents in the Newburg ward among the iron workers.

According to reports the strange infant is of a bright red color and its body is covered with a hairy growth. Two horns about six inches in length protrude from its forehead. Its hands are long and claw like and both feet are twisted into the form of the typical cloven foot. A small growth at the tip end of the spine answers the purpose of a tail, and on each shoulder is a protuberance that strongly resembles a bat's wings. Tusk-like in its mouth and altogether the monstrosity is said to be a most wonderful and totally astounding freak of nature.

The story runs that the mother of this monstrosity a short time before its birth witnessed a pantomime at one of the local theatres in which the orthodox stage devil makes his appearance by being suddenly cast up from the lower regions by means of a trap. The Polish woman was frightened into a fainting fit by this performance and had to be taken from the house. Not long after the child was born marked as above described.

The Polish priest says that no such child exists, but many persons assert that they have seen it and that the reports are exaggerated.

The Vacancy on the Bench.

The Washington correspondent of the News and Courier says:

There has been considerable speculation at the Capitol about the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench. Congressmen representing the Fourth judicial circuit, which embraces Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, are working together with a view to try and induce the President to promote the senior Associate Justice, Miller, to the Chief Justiceship and to fill the vacancy among the Associate Justices thus created from the Fourth circuit. The North and South Carolina Senators are enlisted in this wish and they are joined by the Senators from Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Senator George, of Mississippi, and several other Southern Senators are working in the same direction. Southern men say that they would rather see Justice Miller promoted, even if he is a Republican, than Justice Field, who is a Democrat. Justice Miller is more acceptable because of his views on the States rights question and also because of his opinion in the famous slaughter-house cases of Louisiana. In the event of an appointment to the vacant Chief Justiceship from the Bench and a selection from the Fourth circuit, the names of a number of well-known jurists and lawyers will be submitted to the President for his consideration. Among these are Judge Shinton, Attorney General Youmans, Judges Simpson, McFowen and Melver, all from South Carolina; Messrs Fowle, Bachelor and Geo Davis, of North Carolina; Randolph Tucker, of Virginia; Senator Wilson and Ex-Governor Williams Pinckney White of Maryland.

Twelve Years Afflicted. BLUETON, IND., Feb. 6, 1887. I have been afflicted with blood poison for twelve years. Have used prescriptions from physicians offered me during that period. Through the druggist, W. A. Gutlin, I procured one bottle of B. B. and since have used three bottles, and am satisfied it has done me more good than anything I ever used. I am almost well, and am sure, within two or three weeks I will be perfectly well, after twelve years suffering intensely. Write or address JOSEPH FEIST, Baker and Confectioner.

Well's, Co., Ind.

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

For Sale by TRAYNAM & DIAL.

BELTON, S. C., March 28.—To-day a cyclone passed through the southern part of town, blowing down and utterly demolishing two negro cabins and moving another from its foundation. A crippled negro man named Chas. Williams, with some children, was in one of the cabin blown down, and miraculously escaped with a few slight bruises from flying timbers, though the rocks from the chimney buried him completely.

Expensive Eccentricities.

The Supreme Court recently decided two cases which should serve to impress our Circuit Judges with the fact that the constitution imposes certain restrictions upon their powers, which even judges ought to respect.

Dixon Addy was indicted for the murder of Joseph Syggert, of Lexington, and the trial came off before Judge Pressley. His Honor's address to the jury was a remarkably strong presentation of the case for the State. The prisoner was convicted and he appealed the Supreme Court, upon the ground that the presiding Judge charged the jury upon the facts of the case.—That tribunal seems to have had neither trouble nor hesitation in declaring that Judge Pressley violated the section of the constitution which provides that "judges shall not charge juries in respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law." Addy gets a new trial.

Wm. Howell, a policeman of the town of Peak's, in Lexington, was charged with making a grievous assault upon a citizen with a club. Judge Pressley presided in this also, and delivered a charge which is now declared by the Supreme Court to have involved a violation of the constitutional provision to which we have referred. Howell, too, gets a new trial.

If the parties charged in these cases are innocent, we are bound to conclude that the guilt was in each instance "wring from a reluctant jury" by the charge of the presiding judge. In this view, there is the supplanting of the jury by the judge—a virtual denial of trial by jury. If, on the other hand, the parties are really guilty as charged, the result of Judge Pressley's indiscretion is to put the county to the very considerable expense of new trials.—Columbia Record.

A Deadly Disease.

There is a new and dangerous form of lung disease, common in spring, and which seems to be swift and deadly in its course. Sudden changes in weather and excessive moisture are apt to bring it about. Croupous pneumonia attacked and carried off Chief Justice Waite and Governor Dorsheimer before many people knew they were ill. It is limited to one lobe of the lung, and is said to be a "general disease with a special deposit in the lung." It is an infectious malady. The cold season, especially winter, is supposed by many people, some of them in the medical profession, to be that in which croupous pneumonia is most liable to occur. But statistics teach that the changeable weather of spring is particularly liable to be accompanied by it, and that the month of March is credited with more cases of this kind of pneumonia than any one of the others in the round year. It seems that the degree of cold to which an individual is exposed has nothing whatever to do with contracting an attack of pneumonia.

The cause of croupous pneumonia, frankly, is unknown. A well known authority gives this pathological review of this new and deadly disease:

The sudden and enormous loss of strength which marks the condition of the sick man from the chill which ushers in the disease shows that it is something more than a mere inflammation of a piece of lung tissue. The remarkable disparity between the number of the heart's pulsations and the acts of breathing per minute is another circumstance that marks croupous pneumonia as a disease differing in almost every particular from all other affections in which the lungs are involved. Colds, coughs, and catarrhs of the ordinary kind show a tendency to extend their duration without definite limit, while in croupous pneumonia the duration of the entire affection is seldom more than two weeks. The points of difference between this affection and all other diseases of the lungs are thus seen to be numerous and striking. Another point, this affection seldom if ever is followed by the deposit of tubercle (consumption.) This is in happy contrast with broncho-pneumonia, which is so often the first event in a history of consumption.—Augusta Chronicle.

Raleigh, N. C., now comes up with a lame bank, but active president and cashier, who have skipped to Canada with a cool \$50,000. The bank is now in the hands of the Government.

LOST, BUT FOUND.

Written by William A. Wood for The Advertiser.

Old Uncle Dick Conway sat in his arm chair in the piazza of his great white house. He was a short, stubby old fellow, with a pleasant smile and a long flowing beard.

There he sat, greedily absorbing the contents of a newspaper. Upon his knee sat a pleasant little girl, indeed, she was pretty. She was about eight years old and was dressed in a little red dress and held a beautiful French doll in her arms. Several hundred yards stretched between the house and the great dusty road. Well it was not so dusty either, it was more sand than anything else.

Along each side of the lane rose majestically a long line of oaks and numerous vines and rose bushes.

They all looked beautiful, Oh! so beautiful. Indeed, I cannot describe the lovely appearance of the place.

Two or three little Fido's might be seen lying about in the shade, and every now and then throwing up their heads and barking as if they smelt something in the air.

It was a bright June day, a slight wind was stirring and far, far back in the west hung a dark black cloud. Uncle Dick continued to read and nothing broke the silence except little Minnie's childish talk to her doll until, quick as thought, she asked:

"Uncle does 'oo love Min'?"

"Well, why did you think I didn't?" And he broke forth in a hearty laugh.

"Well," said Minnie, "if 'oo loves me 'oo'll carry me over to the wheat field so's I can see them cut wheat."

"I'll do anything to please my little Queen," said uncle Dick, and he laid down his paper and got his hat while little Minnie ran for his cane.

"Here it is," said she, as she appeared with it, almost as much as she could carry. "I took it away from Jimmie."

Jimmie Tweed was a smart boy ten years old. He had no pa nor ma to take care of him. He was always ready to do anything he could for uncle Dick and little Minnie and uncle Dick had taken him to rear. I think that he had a childish love for little Minnie anyhow, they were great cronies.

Uncle Dick and Minnie wandered about over the fields and woods until dark when they started to return, but before they reached home the dark cloud arose and shut out all light from the earth.

Uncle Dick could not see very well and Minnie was young, consequently they got lost.

Minnie considered herself safe while with uncle Dick, but uncle Dick knew he wasn't safe for he had heard that there was a bear in the neighborhood, and he knew that there were wolves for he had killed a number himself.

So he deemed it important to find a place of retreat. As they wandered along they came to a great hollow tree. The hollow was so large that four men could stand erect in it. This sheltered them from the rain which was now pouring down with great fury. The wind moaned and whistled as if something was lost, lost forever.

At home Jimmie and aunt Susie were greatly distressed. Jimmie was almost frantic over the absence of Minnie and uncle Dick.

They waited and waited, and listened and listened, still they did not come. At last Jimmie asked:

"Aunt Susie may I take the lantern and go after them?"

"No child, you'll get lost too," said aunt Susie.

"Do please let me go," said Jimmie.

"No, say oo more Jimmie," said aunt Susie.

But Jimmie was determined to do all in his power to help them, but he knew his aunt would not let him go, so he stole the lantern and crept quietly away from home.

He first went straight to the wheat field and then rambed over hills and hollows, and it was uncle Dick who first saw his light. It came nearer and nearer until it was almost on them, and uncle Dick exclaimed when he recognized Jimmie:

"Bless my life if it isn't Jimmie," and strong man that he was he wept for joy. As soon as Minnie saw the light she exclaimed:

"It is Jimmie. You shall be my sweet heart, so you shall."

Ten years after found them husband and wife.

Childish love is not always trash as many suppose, at least it was not in this case.

May all marriages be as happy as this marriage was.

Will The Telephone Go?

The Telantagraph—A New Invention Which Beats the Telephone.

Scientific inventions crowd upon each other so fast these days, that one marvelous discovery has not more than time to be put into practical use, before it must give way for other and later improvements. The latest discovery is the telantagraph, which Prof. Ellsha Gray of High'ndpark, near Chicago, has collected and is scarcely less wonderful than the telephone. "On next Saturday," said the professor, "I shall give an exhibition of my new telantagraph to some gentlemen from the east. I have tested it to my own satisfaction over and over again. By my invention you can set down in your office in Chicago, take a pencil in your hand, write a message to me, and as a pencil moves a pencil in my laboratory moves simultaneously and forms the same letters and words in the same way. What you write in Chicago is instantly reproduced here in fac simile. You may write in any language; write in short hand if you like, use a code or cipher, no matter, a fac-simile is produced here. If you wish to draw a picture, it is the same; the picture is reproduced here. The artist of your paper can by this device, telegraph his picture of a railway wreck or other occurrence just as a reporter telegraphs his description in words. The two pencils move synchronously and there is no reason why a circuit of 500 miles can not be worked as easily as one of ten miles. The telantagraph will supplant the telephone for many purposes, for it will have marked advantages over it. It will be noiseless, less effected by induction and no misunderstanding can result.

"When one person wishes to communicate with another by the telantagraph he pushes a button which rings an annunciator in the exchange, or in the office of the person with whom he wishes to converse. Then the first party takes his writing pencil from its holder, and this may be pen or pencil, and writes his message upon a roll of paper. As he writes so writes the pencil at the other end of the wire. In writing, your pen or pencil is attached to two small wires, and these wires regulate the currents which control the pencil at the other end of the wire. But these wires give you no trouble.—You hardly know they are there, and can write with as much facility as if they were absent. Nor is there any doubt that it can be used commercially. It will not cost more than \$15 or \$25, and it works much more perfectly than the telephone."

Dr. Page asked us Wednesday if we didn't want to see a horse hair that had turned to a snake. We did; and he drew a bottle from his pocket, filled with water, in which was what appeared to be a diminutive snake, five or six inches long, writhing and twisting as if anxious to escape from the bottle.—When put in the bottle it was nothing more than a hair from a horse's tail. Dr. Matthews says that the hair does not undergo a change, but that invisible animalcules that generate in the water collect on the hair and make it twist and squirm after the manner of a snake or worm. It is held by good authority that many of the so-called animalcules have been shown to be plants, having locomotive powers something like animals; the motion, however, is not supposed to be voluntary. But the horse hair makes a first-class snake all the same.—Hartwell Sun.

Mrs. Dudley, the missing link in one of the Charleston insurance fraud cases, has turned up claiming to have been imprisoned in an unknown house in the city by mysterious men, and promises to tell all she knows. The younger Shafer also announces that he will "squel."

CURRENT NEWS NOTES.

Facts and Fancies Gathered From Various Quarters.

Applications are rapidly coming in at the adjutant-general's office for the regulation blue uniforms, to which the troops of this State are entitled under the appropriation of the general government.

When, by reason of a cold or from any other cause, the secretory organs become disordered, they may be stimulated to healthy action by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the first successful blood medicine ever offered to the public. This preparation is still held in the highest public estimation both at home and abroad. Its miraculous cures and immense sales show this. Ask your druggist for it.

Commissioner Butler received a telegram from Rock Hill stating that there was an epidemic among horses in that section. Information was also received that glanders was reported in Georgetown, and that there was an epidemic among hogs in Berkeley. Mr. Ben Innes, Jr., State veterinary surgeon, was telegraphed to visit these localities promptly and examine into the several cases reported.

Word has been received of the almost utter destruction of the town of Ninesah, Kingman county, Kansas, Saturday evening by a tornado. It had been raining all day and as the evening approached the storm was seen coming from the south-west. It struck the town and destroyed everything in its path, leaving only three houses standing in the whole place. Two churches, five stores and fifteen dwellings were torn to pieces, and flying timbers killed three persons and maimed seventeen others.

PROHIBITION LAWS VOID.

The Supreme Court Decides the Prohibitory Statutes Are Unconstitutional—An Interesting Case.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Bowman against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, involving a construction of the prohibitory liquor law of Iowa, establishes a point of more importance than appeared on the surface. The case strikes at the root of the Iowa prohibitory law, and the decision will be received in Iowa and other states with prohibition laws with unusual interest. The Iowa law prohibits the introduction of liquor into the State as well as the sale therein. Railroads as common carriers are particularly enjoined from bringing liquor from other States. Bowman, a brewer, at Marshalltown, Iowa, in order to test the question whether the Iowa law preventing the railroads from delivering liquor would be upheld in the courts ordered a quantity of whiskey from Chicago. It was delivered to the Chicago and Northwestern railway. That company declined to receive and transport it. Bowman thereupon began suit against the company for \$5,000.—The case came to trial before Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court about fourteen months ago. The railway place the prohibitory law of Iowa as an excuse for the refusal, but Blum & Blum, who were Bowman's attorneys then and subsequently in the Supreme Court, attacked the law as unconstitutional and void upon the ground that it was an attempt to regulate Inter-State Commerce.

Blum & Blum were pitted against W. C. Goudy and J. E. Monroe, who represented the Company, while the Attorney General of Iowa appeared for the State of Iowa. Judge Blodgett decided in favor of the company, that the law was valid, but Bowman's attorneys took the case to the United States Supreme Court, with the result that the Iowa law is declared unconstitutional and void. Out of nine justices there were three who dissented from the opinion, one being Chief Justice Waite. The railway is held to be liable to brewer Bowman for its refusal to deliver the whiskey, but a more important result is the declaration in the decision that railroads can carry liquor into Iowa.

"The effect," said Mr. Blum, today, "is to render negatory the prohibitory law. The Attorney General stated before Judge Blodgett that it would be impossible to maintain prohibition in Iowa if the authorities were denied the power to prevent the shipment of liquor into the State."